

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

NEW SERIES—NO. 41. VOL. III.]

LEXINGTON, K. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1817.

[VOL. XXXI.]

BY JNO. NORVELL & CO.

The price of subscriptions to the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, is, THREE DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year. The terms of advertising in this paper, are, 50 cents for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and 25 cents for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

SALE AT AUCTION.

On Friday the 31st inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. WILL BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE HOUSE OF J. P. SCHATZEL, On Main-street, Lexington, The remainder of the Stock of GOODS BELONGING to the late firm of J. P. SCHATZEL & Co. on a credit of 6 months, for negotiable and approved endorsed Notes, Consisting of the following Articles, viz: 70 Crates of QUEENSWARE, assorted to suit country stores.

20 TONS SWEDISH BAR IRON, BOXES PITTSBURGH GLASSWARE, assorted, 10 do. do. TUMBLERS, 4 boxes of HARDWARE, the assortment of each consisting of Carpenter's adzes, hammers and squares, Knob, till, chest, stock, pad and trunk locks, Brass mountings—comb, tooth and shaving Brushes, London and Bristol pewter plates, Table and tea spoons, Brass thimbles, nails and springs, Gimblets and wood screws, lb. pins, double-bladed pocket knives, files assorted, coffee mills, curry combs, and musket flints.

250 lbs. RUSSIAN STEEL, 4000 lbs. COPPERAS, 55 barrels CAROLINA ROZIN, 15 kegs spiced and pickled SALMON, 12 kegs SUGAR, damaged, 13 bags, 2 GREEN COFFEE, 55 barrels, 29 boxes PRUNES, 4 boxes HERMITAGE WINE, 7 ditto CALUMNET WINE, 13 ditto CLARET WINE, 1 pipe FINE WINE, SOUT. A. LE GRAND & CO. Auc'rs. Lexington, Oct. 4, 1817.—40—4t

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Saturday the 1st day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. WILL BE SOLD, On the premises, in Lexington, THE BAGGING FACTORY,

NOW occupied by the subscribers, with Lots and out houses belonging thereto, together with all necessary implements for carrying on the business; an inventory whereof to be exhibited on the day of sale, and to be made good on the 1st day of January, 1818, when possession will be given. Terms of sale: Negotiable, and approved endorsed Notes, at 6 and 9 months from the day of sale, and then to be executed. Persons desirous of becoming purchasers can apply for further information a few days previous to the sale, to the subscribers on the premises. JOHN SMITH & CO. Lexington, Oct. 4.—40—5t

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

TEGARDEN & SHRYOCK HAVE just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening in the house adjoining Mr. LEVY, an extensive assortment of SILKS, BOMBASTETS, SATINS, FINE & COARSE CLOTHS, GINGHAMS, CASSIMERES, CAMBRICS, WOOLEN CORDS, LADIES FASHIONABLE SHOES, JUNIATA IRON, And an elegant assortment of LIVERPOOL & CHINA WARE. All of which are offered for less money than any heretofore imported. Lexington, October 4.—40—6t

The Subscriber

HAVING purchased the well known establishment of Mr. Benjamin Stout, respectfully informs the public that he will continue, at the old stand on Main-street, Lexington, to carry on the

Saddle & Harness Making Business.

In all their branches, and will execute all orders from the former customers of the establishment, and others, with promptitude and in a workmanlike manner. He will keep on hand, for wholesale and retail, a constant supply of SADDLES, HARNESS, and other articles in his line. Country produce, particularly Whiskey, will be taken. Also, several APPRENTICES are immediately wanted to the Business. BURGESS S. MOODY. N. B. Ten or fifteen BOARDERS will be taken, and can be conveniently accommodated, with or without lodging. Lexington, Oct. 4, 1817.—40—tf

THE DRUG STORE,

Late of Major J. M. McCalla, (CORNER OF SHORT & MARKET-STREETS,) WILL in future be conducted by Doctor CLOUD and B. GAINES, formerly of the house of McCalla, Gaines & Co. They have on hand, and are importing, a very extensive supply of Fresh Medicines, Paints, &c. Which they will sell on the most moderate terms, by wholesale and retail. They have no hesitation in believing that they will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their calls. Orders from a distance shall be promptly attended to, by CLOUD & GAINES. Lexington, Oct. 4.—40—tf

C. B. MELWEE

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has commenced the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS, on Main Street 2d door from Main Cross Street: C. B. M. feels some degree of confidence, from many years experience in Philadelphia, in offering his services to the public. He has some first rate MAHOAGNY which he will make up to the newest fashions, on reasonable terms. Punctuality and dispatch to those who may favour him with their orders. Lexington, Oct. 4, 1817.—7t

ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust, executed to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Kentucky, and to the undersigned, by LEWIS SANDERS, bearing date the 15th day of June, 1815, and acknowledged before the Clerk of the County Court of Fayette county, the 17th day of said month; and also another deed of trust bearing the same date, and between the same persons, acknowledged the 28th day of June, 1815, the undersigned, trustees as aforesaid, and as agents of the Bank of Kentucky, will on the TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, (1817) on the premises, proceed to sell the following Lots or parcels of Lands, to wit: TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, On the waters of Elkhorn, and about two miles from Lexington, on the road leading from Lexington to Frankfort, being the land late the property of Jesse Bledsoe, Esq. Also, TWELVE ACRES OF OUT LOTS, In the town of Lexington, being lots Nos. 64, 65 and 66, lying on Main Cross street; which lots originally contained 15 acres, but three acres thereof have been conveyed by said Sanders, to James Haggin, Esq. Also, An undivided two thirds, PART OF TWO OUT LOTS, In said town, known in the plan thereof by their Nos. 37 and 38, conveyed by John Norton and wife to said Sanders, Norton and David Dodge, as tenants in common, and by said Dodge, as to his part, to said Sanders. Also, said Sanders' interest, being one half in a TRACT OF LAND, On the waters of Hickman, containing one hundred and seventy three acres, being a part of the tract called Mansfield. The above property being contained and more fully described in said deed of trust, acknowledged on the 17th day of June, 1815, aforesaid, and now of record in the Clerk's Office of the County Court aforesaid. Also, The following Tracts and Lots of LAND, viz: A TRACT OF LAND, Lying on the waters of the Town Fork of Elkhorn, containing one hundred and sixty four acres, being the tract of land said Sanders purchased of William Allen, Junr. ONE OTHER TRACT, Of 65 Acres, being the tract of land said Sanders bought of Levi and David M. Murtry. One undivided moiety in EIGHTEEN ACRES OF LAND, Purchased by said Sanders of John Fowler, in company with D. Sutton. Also, A LOT, IN LEXINGTON, On Main-street, which said Sanders purchased of North Parker. Also, A LOT OF GROUND, In the town of Lexington, purchased by said Sanders of George Brownlee. Also, TEN ACRES OF LAND, Adjoining Sanders' garden, bought by said Sanders of Jeremiah Neave and Wm. W. Worsley. Also, TWO LOTS, In the town of Lexington, on Water-street, conveyed to said Sanders by John Cocke and wife; which said last mentioned Lots and parcels of Ground are contained in the deed of trust from said Sanders to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Kentucky, and acknowledged before the Clerk of the County Court of Fayette, on the 26th day of May, 1817, and now of record in the Clerk's Office of said county, in which deed said lots or parcels of ground are more particularly described. The terms of sale will be on a credit of six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months, in equal payments, the purchaser or purchasers giving at the time of the sale, Notes, with one or more securities in the body of the Notes, to the said Note to be negotiable and payable at the Lexington Branch Bank, or Bank of Kentucky; and should any bidder fail immediately to give such notes, with one or more securities, to be approved of by the undersigned, the bid or bids, of such person or persons, will not be regarded, but the property will be given to the highest bidder who gives the notes and securities required. Should the sales not be completed in one day, the undersigned will continue from day to day to sell, until the sales are completed, beginning every day at about 10 o'clock, and continuing each day so long as they may deem proper. The attention of purchasers and capitalists to this advertisement is earnestly solicited, as the LANDS are not only extremely fertile, but immediately in the vicinity of Lexington, and some of them highly improved. Such may be assured, that they offer to the Agriculturists, as well as Merchants and other desirous of handsome country seats, a prospect for speculation. The Town property is valuable, some of it lying in the midst of the scenes of business, and those that are not so, are well adapted to building lots, and in directions to which the town seems to be fast approximating. The undersigned invite the public to examine the deeds of record, and the property, from which they believe those intending to purchase will be satisfied, not only as to the titles, but of the eligibility of the property offered for sale. CHARLES WILKINS, Agent. MATTHEW T. SCOTT, Agent. Sent. 30, 1817.—Oct. 4.—4t

NEGROES AND Land for Sale. ON Wednesday, 5th November, will be Sold, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 12 months, the remainder of the estate of William Ellis, deceased, consisting of eighteen likely Negroes, amongst which are some very likely boys and girls, from 6 to 10 years old. An elegant Farm, containing about 190 acres, 90 of which are cleared, well improved and watered, with a first rate Grist Mill, a very large and commodious barn, a good apple orchard, &c. together with some Stock. The Farm is now occupied by Jesse Bryant, lying immediately on Strode's road, leading from Lexington to Winchester, about ten miles from the former, and within eight of the latter. The sale will take place on the premises, at 10 o'clock. Bond and approved security will be required of the purchasers. HEZEKIAH ELLIS, EDWARD DARNABY, Executors. October 4, 1817.—5t

TO FARMERS.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at the Kentucky Gazette Office, a PAMPHLET, entitled "A Collection of Papers, giving an Account of the English Cattle in Kentucky; and Extracts from Various Publications, showing the Value and Importance of the Imported Breed of Cattle, together with some other useful Papers. Collected and Published by some of the Members of the Kentucky Agricultural Society."—Price 25 cents. Lexington, October 4.—40—tf

MEAD has commenced the WATCH & JEWELLERY BUSINESS at LANCASTER, Kentucky, and solicits patronage. 40—4t—pd October 4, 1817.

NOTICE.

A. LE GRAND having taken into partnership Mr. CHARLES EDWARDS, the Auction and Commission Business will in future be conducted under the firm of A. LE GRAND & CO. 13th Sept. 1817.—4t

Auction & Commission Business.

THE subscribers inform the public, that they have taken, for a term of years, large and commodious Rooms and Cellars at the late Kentucky Hotel, where they will attend to the above business exclusively. All orders and consignments, will be attended to and executed with punctuality and dispatch. Regular sales at auction on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY mornings. A. LE GRAND & CO. Auctioneers & Commission Merchants. N. B. They will also attend particularly to out-of-door sales of Real Estate, Furniture, Stock, &c. &c. on favorable terms. Lexington, Sept. 13, 1817.—4t

Seabee & Johnsons,

CORNER OF MAIN & MILL STREETS, (Nearly opposite the Branch Bank of the U. S.) HAVE just opened, and will constantly keep on hand, for sale, either by retail or wholesale, an assortment of DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES. CONSISTING OF—BROAD CLOTHS, NEGRO CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BLANKETS, SATINETS, HARDWARE, KERSEYS, NAILS of every description, &c. &c. They will also keep a constant supply of BANK, PRINTING, WRITING, LETTER, and WRAPPING PAPER. Orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to. Lexington, Sept. 13.—4t

T. KANE, Tailor, &c.

(Late Foreman to Messrs. Watson, of Phila.) GRATEFUL for the very flattering encouragement he has received since his commencement in business, returns his sincere acknowledgments to his numerous friends and the public in general, and begs to assure them that having completed arrangements for more extensively carrying on his business, their orders shall be attended to with a degree of punctuality and precision hitherto unequalled in the western country. Gentlemen once leaving their measures with him and addressing him by letter can have complete suits of the most fashionable clothes sent to any part of the country on the shortest notice. NAVAL & MILITARY UNIFORMS, LADIES HABITS, &c. executed in a superior style. Two or three young lads of respectable families will be taken as apprentices. A few good JOURNEMEN TAILORS wanted, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given. The Frankfort Argus, Paris Chron and Georgetown Patriot will please to insert the above three times, and send their bills to this office for collection. Chesapeake, Lexington, Sept. 6 1817.—4t

H. SHINDELBOWER & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they punctually attend to the foregoing business, at their shop on Short-street nearly opposite the house of O. Keene, Esq. and near Wickliffe's and Lanphear's taverns. They also make all kinds of Ladies HEAD-DRESSES and Gentlemen's WIGS, and NECKLACES and BRACELETS, elastic and permanent; and plat and curl Hair for Ladies heads. They also make head-dresses which are fashionable in Spain, Holland, France and Italy, together with all kind of business connected with or attached to the foregoing. They also have on hand a quantity of Mouth-Water and Tooth-Powder, and Water for preserving the hair, and Rose-Water, Soaps and French Pomatum in pots and sticks. August 23—12

TO MY FRIENDS, AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

JOHN MARSH, as again commenced his SPINNING BUSINESS. He has in his employment workmen of the best kind. Cotton Yarn for sale of the best quality, and as cheap as any in the western country. I also wish to inform the public that I have ready for sale, one Spinning Throatle of 108 spindles, with all the necessary preparation machinery; and will have finished by the first of January, 1817, two more machines of the same amount. Those persons wishing to purchase machinery, can also be accommodated with a first rate workman to superintend their business. 42—October 14, 1816.

BLANK, PAPER, &c.

WRITING PAPER, LETTER PAPER, BLANK DEEDS, WARRANTS, PASSES, BILLS OF LADING, BANK CHECKS, INDENTURES, MASONIC DIPLOMAS, GAMUTS—and All kinds of blank forms, used by magistrates, sheriffs, and constables, may be had at the office of the Kentucky Gazette. July 26—4t

J. NORVELL & CO.

At the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, MAIN-STREET, LEXINGTON, Are prepared to execute every kind of PRINTING, with neatness, accuracy and promptitude, such as CARDS, HAND-BILLS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS, BLANK FORMS, &c. They have one of the most complete offices in the country, for printing jobs of every description; and respectfully solicit a continuance of that liberal share of support, with which the Kentucky Gazette establishment has hitherto been favored. July 26—4t

SALE.

ON the fifteenth of October next, will be offered for sale, on a credit of six months, at the dwelling of the subscriber, HOUSE, HOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, FARMING UTENSILS, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, and a quantity of CORN—Also a young NEGRO YELLOW for cash. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, if fair, otherwise the next day. A. BAINBRIDGE. N. B. All persons having any demands against me, are requested to bring them forward, and those indebted to me to make immediate payment. Fayette county, Sept. 27—3t

American School Class Books.

JUST PUBLISHED

BY WILLIAMS AND MASON, At the Office of the Western Spy, WHERE THEY ARE SOLD, THE JUVENILE, OR UNIVERSAL PRIMER, And THE JUVENILE SPELLING BOOK, By A. PICKET.

THEY expect also to publish, in a short time, as the continuation of the same system of School Books, The Parent's Manual or Child's Friend, The Mentor or Select Readings, The Juvenile Explicator, Picket's Geographical Grammar, &c. It is intended to furnish a constant supply of the above School Books for the Western Country markets.

TEACHERS are respectfully invited to examine the system, and it is confidently believed they will find it to be an important improvement on the present method of elementary instruction. The above works are all stereotyped, except the Geographical Grammar. All orders for books will be promptly attended to. Cincinnati, Aug. 5, 1817.—30—8t

English Cattle at Auction.

ON Monday the 20th day of October next, will be sold without reserve, a choice stock of CATTLE for breeding, being the entire stock of the subscriber, who has given great attention for several years past in selecting the best animals that could be procured in this state, for that object—they are principally from the stock of Peebles, Hume, Inskeep, Smith, and Cockett, with the young cattle of his own raising, and are now sold not from choice but necessity; there are no cattle in the state superior to them, either in form, color or blood. Farmers and graziers, who have not this breed of cattle will at this sale, have an opportunity of supplying themselves; those who have them know their value, and will no doubt enlarge their stock. A steer of the improved breed, will fetch from the butcher at 3 years old, double the money that a steer of four years old will of the common breed, whereby a year's keep of the animal is saved, the risk of life for a year, and double the sum is put into the farmer's pocket, one year sooner, which is another saving gain of the interest—and further, this breed of cattle gives a greater quantity of milk. In no country in the world, do butter and cheese bear as high a price as in this, compared with the price of grain. The stock consists of 150 head, amongst which are, some choice MILCH COWS, HEIFERS, CALVES and YOUNG BULLS.

ALL WILL BE SOLD, SAME TIME AND TERMS, 1 imported Bull, 2 years old; 1 imported Heifer, ditto with calf; 1 three year old Bull; 1 two year old ditto. The two last are brothers, being the best calves that Capt. William Smith ever sold, are out of his famous Cow, that has won the two cups at the cattle show, and by his full blooded Bull—Also, 1 year old bull calf by Hume's bull, 1 ditto do. by ditto 1 ditto do. by Inskeep's brindle bull, dan by Smith's bull, grand dam by Harrison's bull, great grand dam by Paton's short horn bull. 20 young Steers—and 2 year old Oxen. And 300 choice 3 blooded Ewes, that have been to the buck. 21 choice Merino Bucks. 21 do do Ewes. Terms of sale, 12 months credit; the purchaser giving bond with approved security. LEWIS SANDERS. Sanders, 13th Sept. 1817.—6t

MASONIC NOTICE.

ACCORDING to a resolution of the Lexington Royal Arch Chapter, passed on the 19th inst. notice is hereby given, that there will be a meeting of the Lexington, Frankfort and Shelbyville Chapters held in the Chapter Room in Lexington, on the 16th day of October next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of proceeding to the organization of a Grand Royal Arch Chapter in this state.—When every companion is requested to give his punctual attendance. T. G. PRENTISS, Sec'y. Lexington Sept. 27.—3t

JOSEPH MACCANDLE

TAKE notice that on the 27th day of October 1817, I shall attend at the office of C. Humphreys, in the town of Lexington, to take the deposition of James Lindsay, &c. to be read in evidence in a suit in Chancery, depending in the Fayette Circuit Court, wherein I am complainant and you are defendant. ELIZABETH MACCANDLE. Sept. 27—4t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, having disposed of his stock in trade to Dr. C. W. CLOUD, gives this notice to all who are indebted to him to settle their accounts with him; and all those who have demands against him are requested to bring them forward shortly, as he is about to leave this place for the winter. The business will be continued at the same place, as usual, by Dr. CLOUD and B. GAINES. JOHN M. MCALLA. Lexington, Sept. 27.—3t

ALLUVION MILLS.

THE ALLUVION-MILLS are now in operation, doing handsome work; where superfine Flour may be had of a superior quality, at three dollars per hundred; fine do. at two dollars and fifty cents; Shipstuf at one dollar fifty cents; Shorts at 12 1/2 cents per bushel; Bran at 8 1/4 cents per bushel. Seventy-five cents per bushel will be given for good clean WHEAT delivered at the ALLUVION MILLS, for a few weeks, by BRADFORD & BOWLES. Lexington, Sept. 27—3t

CLERK WANTED.

A PERSON of good character, well acquainted with accounts, may find employment by enquiring of J. & T. G. PRENTISS, Lexington, Oct. 4, 1817.—40—4t

PRINTING MATERIALS.

FOR SALE at the Office of the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, on a credit of 3 and 6 months, 1 font of English—1 font Long Primer 2 do. Brevier—2 pair super-royal chases 5 composing sticks—1 ditto, for jobs. And a variety of other materials; all well calculated to fit out a complete Printing Office.—Apply to J. NORVELL. July 19—4t

POETRY.

MR. KEMBLE, the renowned tragedian, retired altogether, the past summer, from the British stage. A public dinner, at which Lord Holland presided, was given to him on the occasion, and a piece of plate, with suitable embellishments and inscription, was to be presented, as a testimony of respect and gratitude for the learning, taste and genius, displayed by JOHN PHILIP KEMBLE, for thirty-four years, in the advancement of the legitimate drama, and more particularly in support of Shakspeare, whose muse his performances have aided and embellished. TALMA, the unrivalled French actor, was present at the meeting, and was toasted by Lord Holland. The following Ode to Mr. Kemble, written by CAMPBELL, the first poet of the age, whose "Pleasures of Hope" have immortalised his name, was recited to the meeting by Mr. Young of the Theatre, "with great spirit and effect."

Pride of the British Stage,
A long and last adieu!
Whose image brought th' heroic age
Reviv'd to Fancy's view.

Like fields refresh'd with dewy light,
When the Sun smiles his last,
Thy parting presence makes more bright
Our memory of the past.

And memory conjures feelings up,
That wine or music need not swell
As high we lift the festal cup
To "Kemble, fare thee well."

His was the spell o'er hearts,
Which only acting lends—
The youngest of the Sister Arts,
Where all their beauty blends.

For ill can Poetry express
Full many a tone of thought sublime;
And Painting mute and motionless,
Steals but one glance from Time.

But by the mighty Actor brought,
Illusion's wedded triumphs come—
Verse ceases to be airy thought,
And Sculpture to be dumb.

Time may again revive,
But ne'er efface the charm;
When Cato spoke in him alive,
Or Hecuba kindled warm.

What soul was not resign'd entire,
To the deep sorrows of the Moor?
What English heart was not on fire,
With him at Agincourt?

And yet a majesty possess'd
His transport's most impetuous tone,
And to each passion of his breast
The Graces gave a zone.

High were the task—too high,
Ye conscious bosoms here,
In words to paint your memory
Of Kemble and of Lear.

But who forgets that white disowned head,
Those bursts of Reason's half-extinguish'd
glare,
Those tears upon Cordelia's bosom shed,
In doubt more touching than despair.

If 'twas reality he felt—
Had Shakspeare's self amid you been,
Friends, he had seen you melt,
And triumph'd to have seen!

And there was many an hour
Of blended kindred power,
When Siddons's auxiliary power,
And Sister Magic came.

Together at the Muse's side,
Her Tragic Paragons had grown—
They were the children of her pride,
The columns of her throne.

And undivided favour ran
From heart to heart in their applause—
Save for the gallantry of Man,
In lover Woman's cause.

Fair as some classic dome,
Robust and richly grac'd,
Your Kemble's spirit was the home
Of Genius and of Taste—

Taste, like the silent dial's power,
That when supernal light is given,
Can measure Inspiration's hour,
And tell its height in Heaven.

At once ennobled and correct,
His mind survey'd the Tragic page,
And what the Actor could effect,
The Scholar could presage.

These were his traits of worth—
And must we lose them now?
And shall the scene no more show forth
His sternly pleasing brow?

Alas! the moral brings a tear—
'Tis all a transient hour below,
And we that would detain thee here,
Ourselves as fleetly go.

Yet shall our latest age
This parting scene review—
Pride of the British Stage,
A long and last adieu!

FROM A BOSTON PAPER.

DIED, at Westport, on the 7th inst. PAUL CUFFEE, a very respectable man of color, in the 59th year of his age. A descendant of Africa, he overcame by native strength of mind, and firm adherence to principle, the prejudices with which her descendants are too generally viewed. Industrious, temperate and prudent, his means of acquiring property, small at first, were gradually increased; and the strict integrity of his conduct, gained him more numerous friends, to whom he never gave occasion to regret the confidence they had placed in him. His mercantile pursuits were generally successful; and blessed with competence, if not with wealth, the enlarged benevolence of his mind was manifested not only in acts of charity to individuals, and the promotion of objects of general utility, but more particularly in the deep interest which he felt for the welfare of his brethren of the African race. He

was concerned not only to set them a good example by his own correct conduct; to admonish and counsel them against the vices and habits to which he found them most prone—but more extensively to promote their welfare, and at considerable sacrifice of property, he three times visited the colony of Sierra Leone, and after his first voyage thither went to England, where he was much noticed by the members of the African Institution, who conferred with him on the means of extending the benefits of civilization to the people of Africa; and some of whom have since expressed their satisfaction in his pious labors in the colony; believing them to have been productive of much usefulness to that settlement.

Grave, humble, and unassuming in his deportment, he was remarkable for great civility and sound discretion. Through several months of severe affliction he was preserved in much christian patience, fortitude, and resignation; feeling entire confidence in that Grace which had been vouchsafed to him in life, and by which through faith and obedience, he felt a comfortable hope of admittance into peace and rest. He has left a widow and several children to lament the loss of an affectionate husband and parent.

Many of his neighbors and friends evinced their respect for his memory by attending his funeral (which was conducted agreeably to the usages of the Society of Friends, of which he was a member); and at which several testimonies were borne to the truth, that the 1-mighty Parent has "made of one blood all the nations of men," and that "in every nation he that feareth him, and worketh righteousness, is accepted with him."

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

We are particularly requested by Capt. Greig of the brig Amethyst, lately arrived at this port from Demarara, to report the very kind and hospitable treatment he experienced at sea from a Buenos Ayrian privateer of 16 guns, called the General San Martin, Capt. Jose Guillermo Estifanos. This privateer boarded the Amethyst on the 24th Aug. in lat. 32, 13, lon. 71, 30. Captain Greig and his mate had both been sick, and had not perfectly recovered. As soon as Capt. Estifanos became acquainted with this circumstance, he not only sent his surgeon on board, but also a fresh stock of various descriptions, which was attended with the most salutary and beneficial consequences. "I am in duty bound," says Capt. Greig, to report this conduct with greater praise than my abilities can command."

INTERESTING TO OUR FISHERMEN.

By the Enterprise, Capt. Frazer, arrived at this port yesterday, in 11 days from Halifax, we learn by a decision of the Admiralty Court at that place on the 29th August last, that the twenty sail of American fishing vessels carried into Halifax on the 17th June by his Majesty's ship Dec, Capt. Chambers, are to be restored to the claimants.

THE FISHERIES.

FROM A HALIFAX PAPER OF SEPT. 6TH.

DECREE pronounced by the Hon. Michael Wallace, Judge of the vice-admiralty court, on Friday, the 29th ult. in the case of American fishing vessels, seized and detained by his majesty's ships of war, in the harbors, and on the coasts of Nova Scotia.

This case is of great national importance. Under that impression, it has had as much consideration on my part as my humble talents are capable of giving.

I entirely accede to the principle laid down by the advocate general, that the American government, when it commenced hostilities against Great-Britain, cut the cord on which their treaty of 1783, with our government, hung, and thereby dissolved every condition, obligation and privilege it contained. But as American subjects have long enjoyed under that treaty, the privilege of fishing on our coast; and there being no specific notification from our government that I know of since the treaty of Ghent published on the subject, for me to have recourse to; I cannot adopt so serious a measure as the condemnation of the property of individuals, who seem generally ignorant of the intentions of our government with respect to the prohibition. Besides, it does not appear to the court, that any of them were found in the act of catching fish or trading with the inhabitants in any of our bays or harbours, but merely seeking shelter from the weather, or a little fresh water; which, under existing circumstances, I cannot view in the light of an infringement of our rights.

Independent of this consideration, were I inclined to enforce the principle of national law against the claimants in this case, I should be at a loss what penalty to pronounce upon the aggressors. In other cases in which foreigners are seized for unlawful traffic, there are positive acts of Parliament inflicting a forfeiture of the property, and other penalties for the offence.

Is it a matter of course in this instance, that these vessels are to be condemned and forfeited to his majesty? I cannot think so.

I have no law to guide me in my judgment, no proclamation or orders in council, no instructions of any kind, by which I can measure the punishment to

be inflicted for this infringement of our colonial rights.

It is totally a new question, and one that I conceive to be involved in much doubt and difficulty, in consequence of the silence of the treaty of Ghent on this very important subject.

I am not ignorant that negotiations have been carried on respecting the fishery in question, between our government and that of America: Those negotiations were broken off in January last, it is true; but it is equally true that they have been renewed, and are still pending.

Under which circumstances, therefore, I do not consider myself justified in condemning this property to his Majesty; but shall decree that the vessels and property belonging to them, be restored to the claimants, on paying costs; from which decree, if the seizers are dissatisfied, they are at liberty to appeal to a superior court, where it is probable the subject has been under the discussion of able minds, and where the intentions of our government, with respect to it, can be fully ascertained.

LATEST FROM AMELIA-ISLAND.

ST. MARY'S, SEPT. 13.
"When I last wrote you, I entertained the most sanguine hopes of a speedy conquest of the Floridas; but our friends in the United States on whose promises we relied, have most grossly deceived us. We had used all our resources, and therefore were compelled to abandon the place, they having failed to furnish us with the requisite means to carry on the war in the enemy's country. The General embarked on Friday last, with all his suit, on board the Morgiana, (cursed be the name of the Morgiana) for she was to have brought us \$30,000 and 150 men; but, when she arrived, she had not one cent and but 50 men. The General then discovered that no confidence could be placed in his agents, and immediately resigned. This course will certainly be approved by every honorable man, and is an infinitely better one than if he had remained in command, and kept the Island as a rendezvous for privateers. Colonel Irwin has possession of the Island as yet, and says he will keep it—the General has granted him full power to hold it, and if practicable to conquer the whole country. I doubt whether he will be able to do so. The Patriots had a small skirmish with the enemy on last Wednesday morning, and defeated them—the loss of the Patriots was two killed and three wounded; that of the Spaniards could not be ascertained, but is supposed to be great—it is reported that one of their officers, a Major Dill, was killed. The enemy, it is said, intend attacking the Patriots again very shortly; if they do, the Patriots will beat them. I am sorry to say, that among the Patriots there is great want of subordination; every man fancies himself commander. They burnt the house of Mr. Fernandez, because it was suspected he harbored the Spaniards. This was done without the order or approbation of the Colonel. Every honorable man and officer has left the Island, who came to it with the General. I have also left, and shall return to —, whence I shall rejoin the General in some part of South America.

"The General in addition to the rank which he now holds in the Army of Grenada, has been appointed General of Division by the Congress of Venezuela. The brig Enterprise, of Rhode-Island, has received a commission, under the name of the General McGregor, and she is now commanded by Capt. French; she was formerly the Brutus privateer."

"N. B. Since writing the above, there has been a very severe cannonading from 5 o'clock until about dark; at appears to be between the Patriots in the block-house and the enemy on the hill—the result is not known."

Extract of a letter of the same date, to a gentleman in this city.

"There is no one left at Amelia-Island, but fighting characters; and from the firing that is now going on, we think the engagement has commenced."

We have been politely favored with the following extract of a letter from St. Mary's, dated the 14th September.

"The Spanish force on the south end of Amelia consists of three small gun vessels, and about 400 men—including Spaniards, militia, &c. There has been some skirmishing without much loss. An hermaphrodite brig, prize to the Patriot privateer, arrived at Amelia on the 11th inst. with a valuable cargo consisting of Cocaineal, &c. &c. The Patriot brig Congress, Com. Aury, with a ship, her prize, is in the offing. My opinion is that the Patriots are more formidable now than at any former period. Fernandez's house was burnt on the 10th, contrary to the express orders of Col. Irwin. McClure's houses were burnt on the same day, in consequence of two or three of the Patriots having been surprised and taken prisoners therein on the night of the 9th. Gen. McGregor is still in port on board the brig Gen. McGregor, capt. French. The cannonading heard on the 13th, was probably a salute from the Congress privateer."

BALTIMORE, SEPT. 24.

It is stated in the New-York Mercantile Advertiser, that "the schr. Janus arrived at New-York from Leghorn, has on board the monument to be erected in Baltimore in honor of Washington." This is a mistake—the marble for the monument erected in Baltimore in honor of Washington, which is of an excellent quality for the purpose, was a donation from Gen. Ridgely, the Governor of this state, and obtained from a quarry on his estate in Baltimore county.

The marble received at New-York from Leghorn will form a part of the

Battle Monument erecting here in memory of those brave men who fell in defence of our city, during the attack of an invading enemy in September, 1814.

WASHINGTON CITY, SEPT. 27.

The President has left Washington City on a visit to his family and estate in Virginia.

The SECRETARY OF STATE, (JOHN QUINCY ADAMS) has arrived at Washington, with his family, and will immediately enter on the duties of his station.

SAMUEL W. DANA has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States, having been elected President of the Branch Bank of the United States in Connecticut.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY returned to the city on Monday, from a short visit, with his family, to Virginia.

The Court Martial sitting in this city for the trial of Col. Wharton, adjourned on Friday. Their decision is not known, and cannot be until ratified by the President of the United States, whose absence will delay its publicity for some days. There is no doubt, we believe, of its being favorable to the accused.

H. M. BRACKENRIDGE, on account of necessary absence during the ensuing winter, has declined being considered as a candidate to represent the city of Baltimore in the Legislature of Maryland.

The steam boat from Norfolk, brought to Baltimore, on Tuesday 600,000 dollars in specie, for the United States Bank.

The officers of the Branch Bank of the United States at Providence, Rhode Island, are only just appointed. SETH WHEATON is President of the Bank, and NATHAN WATERMAN, Jun. Cashier.

The "Colonel Irwin of New-York," mentioned as having superseded General McGregor in the command of the forces on Amelia Island, is in fact Colonel Irwin, lately of Northumberland, Pennsylvania, and a Member of the last Congress of the United States.

PLATTSBURG, SEP. 6.

It has long been regarded of the first importance to the interests of the northern section of this state, that the intercourse between Lake Champlain and the river St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, should be facilitated by good roads. The events of the late war have forcibly demonstrated the necessity of a good road from this place westward, in carrying on a frontier war. And it is with much pleasure we state that this work is going on, in pursuance of orders from the President of the United States, as mentioned in our last paper. About 230 of the 6th Regiment, under the immediate command of Lieut. Col. Snelling, have been engaged with the utmost zeal and activity, since Friday, the 29th ult. The troops will work until the 1st of November, and it is calculated that sixteen miles of the road will be completed the present season. It is the determination of the officers engaged in this service, to make a permanent road—one that shall do honor to the Regiment, and be of service to the country; and as far as they have already gone, this determination has been rigidly adhered to.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

TO HENRY CLAY.

SIR—The affairs of the South American continent assume every day a more serious and interesting aspect. The most cold hearted observer begins to perceive that we have something depending on the issue of that conflict—we ought not, we cannot, be indifferent to the result. I have committed to paper some thoughts on the subject, and dedicate them to you; because I think the subject worthy the contemplation of your vigorous and comprehensive mind; because I believe the many generosity of your feelings in all cases where liberty is the question, has already induced you to meditate upon it with that heart-felt anxiety which it ought universally to inspire; and that it would even lead you to run some risk and to make some sacrifices for the emancipation of millions of fellow-beings, pressed to the earth by military, commercial and religious tyranny. In short, I think it may be made apparent, even to those prudent politicians who would have us "live and move and have our being" only for ourselves, that as a matter of sheer interest, the affairs of South America deserve to command the attention and to attract the solicitude of the soundest heads and the best hearts of the nation.

No. I.

What course should the United States pursue, with regard to the present struggle for independence in South America?

The time has arrived when this question must be answered; when the government of this nation must decide; and therefore it is proper that it should be previously discussed, and as far as possible well understood in all its bearings; for, as was said by Rufus King last winter, in the Senate of the U. States, "the people of South America are at this moment independent and free—or rather they must now inevitably be so; and I trust in God, their total emancipation may soon be accomplished; for in their freedom and independence the permanent and best interests of this nation are materially and deeply involved."

It is not from a mere shallow love of novelty, that the attention of the people of this country has been drawn towards the affairs of South America; but it is owing to the late awful termination of the conflicts among the civilized nations of Europe, and the nature of the contest in the South, which have already awakened a very lively interest among the people of free America in the affairs of those inhabitants of this continent, who are making every possible effort to become free. I

Europe we behold the restoration of the pope, the inquisition, and feudal despotism; taxation, oppression and famine bearing down and diminishing the numbers of the human race; and the presence of more than a million of bayonets, which has spread universal terror and a mute torpor over the general face of things.—In these ill-fated regions, prostrated humanity appears to be stripped of the last poor privilege of the wretched, the right of complaining.

The termination, or as I would most sincerely hope, the suspension of the European combat in the cause of liberty, exhibits a scene so full of the most distressing pictures, is altogether so melancholy, where the fraud and depravity of legitimacy are so strongly represented, that even the hardy and blushing advocates of the Pitt system, the hired tools and hacks of aristocracy, all over this country, by whatever name they have been called, are at length completely dumfounded and silenced—not a single voice is raised in justification or apology of the present state of things in Europe; not one has had the effrontery to assert, that the very worst and most gloomy days of the French revolution were not preferable to the present state of things in Europe.—Formerly aristocrats, nobles and priests fled from one kingdom to another for refuge; now, the middle men, the cultivators of the earth, that most valuable and stable class of men, are torn loose by the rude arm of oppression, from their country; and regardless of those strong ties, which bind that class more than any other to the land of their nativity, emigrating and flying, in thousands, for repose and safety to this happy land of freedom and plenty.

When we meditate on the universal wretchedness which the "legitimates" have spread over Europe, and on the frightful spectacle which it, at this moment, presents; it is perfectly natural that we should turn and contemplate the *struggling struggles in South America* with the most anxious solicitude. The present generation have lived long enough to see a full, clear and ample development of what was meant by the cry for the restoration of *law, order and religion*, and by the putting down of United Irishmen, French jacobins and American emocrats; how the legitimates,

"Those juggling fiends no more believed,
"That palter with us in a double sense;
"That keep the word of promise to our ear,
"And break it to our hope,"

have contemned every thing like mercy or good faith, towards the very people who supported them: How sure and uniformly, dungeons and racks have been erected, and taxation, persecution, and famine have ensued as consequences of their restoration of *law, order and religion*! How firm a hold, discount and despair have taken on the great body of the people, throughout all the European nations; how the golden commercial dreams of the avaricious Dutch, to be realized by the restoration of *order*, have been disappointed! How the "noble" English, having drained the cup of deception to the very dregs, can have their loyalty no longer flattered or deceived, and require an *absolute power of imprisonment law* to keep them down after this universal restoration of *law, order and religion*. And how likewise the poor Swiss have been compelled, by the late blessed restorations, to forego their love of country, and to fly into voluntary exile by thousands. In short, the predictions of the friends of freedom in the year 1794, as to what would be the consequences of the success of the combined monarchs, is now in 1817 recorded as unequivocal history, in every respect.

With all these impressive lessons full before them, will the people of the United States now again attempt to sit quiet, neutral and totally regardless of events, while the combined legitimates are beating down the cause of liberty, not as formerly, on the other side of the great Atlantic, but just across the Sabine? Will they or can they stand by with perfect indifference, mere passive spectators, while the generous flame of liberty is extinguished, and a despotism of the most odious and gloomy cast is established immediately on their borders, on which it shall rear its head in the terrible triple form of a military, commercial and religious tyranny?

If we were to take a part in the present South American contest, it is believed there would be but one opinion as to the side on which we should arrange ourselves. The question therefore resolves itself into this; would the United States most promote the cause of freedom by directly countenancing the Patriots, or by openly recognising and aiding the provinces of the Southern Continent as independent nations?

Except the question on the adoption of the declaration of the 4th of July 1776, there never was perhaps a more important and interesting one presented to the people of this country, than this, relative to the South American Patriots, and upon which their fate mainly, if not altogether depends. For, whatever may be the fitness of the South Americans for the reception of the principles of liberty, or their ability to maintain their independence and freedom when obtained; yet such are the numerous and greatly disadvantageous circumstances with which they have to contend, that their best efforts may be rendered abortive, and their fitness and ability for republican government may never be ascertained or fairly tried without countenance from other nations, and aid from some other than their own internal resources. There are no people who ought to feel with a stronger sympathy or to understand more clearly how very embarrassing, in such a conflict, are the circumstances of a colonial people, whose minds have been best instructed, and whose hearts are most stout in the cause of freedom. For our recent his-

tory will inform us what great disadvantage a colony, reared according to the loosest and most negligent policy, labours under in such a struggle, with the mother country, and how often it will be defeated for the want of these means and resources, which grow out of independence, and which independence alone will call forth and foster. The combination and union of the power of the people in the cause of their country, the development of the resources of their country, and its preparation for defence against a foreign foe, have always been repressed, counteracted or forbidden by the colonial policy of every nation, and by none with more rigor, than the mother nations of South America. We obtained men, arms, and ammunition from France; and the jealousy felt by all the other continental powers of Europe towards England insured us either countenance, friendship or assistance from them all; yet the struggle of the Anglo-American patriots, was, for a season, extremely critical and doubtful. European jealousies and sympathies did then certainly contribute largely towards the establishment of our freedom and independence, which European legitimacy would now rejoice to see poisoned and prostrated.

It is not from any of the trans-atlantic nations, as at present circumstanced, that the real patriots of the South can expect to obtain countenance, alliance and support; for, to the rulers of those nations, every effort for liberty, however feeble, is terrifying—and the very name of patriot is alike detested by the house of Bourbon, of Braganza and of Hanover, and no less so by the illustrious Ursa Major of the north. The patriots of the south know and feel this, but too fully and perfectly; all their hopes of foreign aid are therefore centred and rested on us—they copy our precepts, imitate our examples, and look towards us for sympathy and succor with an anxious and imploring eye.

Let our struggle for liberty, with all its attendant external circumstances, be fairly and dispassionately compared to that of the Southern Patriots; and then give me leave to ask, is it rational, is it prudent, is it liberal or manly, to countenance or to join in giving currency to the opinion which the minions of legitimacy are already too successful in circulating, that the people of South America are *unfit for freedom*, merely because it has appeared to us that some of their efforts have been ill directed, or have proved abortive? The circumstances and the cause of the people of South America are calculated to awaken all the best feelings of our nature; they are now struggling, as our immediate forefathers struggled, for liberty and independence. They are our brethren: shall we then refuse to extend to them the right hand of fellowship? LAUTARO.

FROM THE LIBERTY HALL.

EMIGRATION.

Scarce a week passes, but the Eastern prints contain some new falsehood respecting the Western country, to deter their population from emigrating. That the conductors of those prints should feel alarmed at the many inducements, which the fertility of our soil affords for emigration, is no cause of wonder; but every intelligent reader must be astonished at the profligacy of their misrepresentations. In a late number of "The Eastern Argus" published at Portland, in the District of Maine, there is an article on this subject which betrays either a shameful ignorance in the writer, or an utter disregard of truth. Among other falsehoods, equally notorious and profligate, he states, that in Ohio wheat will not at the utmost sell for more than 33 cents per bushel; and after asserting that in Maine it would readily bring 125 cents, he proceeds to make a comparison, which results an hundred-fold in favor of his own, cold, mountainous and barren soil. He allows something for the superior fertility of our land, but counterbalances it with a thousand ills, which were never felt nor dreamed of here.

A man who calls himself William Brown, a citizen of Maine, has also entered the lists of detraction, to induce his countrymen to prefer their own inhospitable climate, to the mild and fertile regions of the west. This man has published a history of an excursion which he made last spring in the back parts of Pennsylvania, which he insidiously and falsely denominates the western country.

Without having approached within twenty miles of the western borders of Pennsylvania, he talks as flippantly of the western country, as if he had seen every part of it. We cannot with propriety rank this gentleman's travels with those of any of his predecessors, but Ash and a few others of the same stamp. He says that our first rate land sells for 100 to 150 dollars per acre, and that a person may live in New England as well as he would desire to do, on a sum much less than the annual interest of the sum necessary to purchase a good farm here, or even better land that would make a good one. This is a small sample of the veracity of this famous traveller. His professed object is to discourage emigration, and the more effectually to do his purpose, he has insidiously vilified a district of country which he never saw, by using the general term of western country in recounting his travels in Pennsylvania.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER—DATED

BUENOS AYRES, 19th June, 1817.

DEAR SIR—Herewith you have a copy of a letter dated 15th May at Chili.

General San Martin arrived on the 11th amidst the acclamations of thousands. Triumphant arches of green boughs, were placed across the road for nearly a league—upwards of three hundred carriages joined the throng. The whole of the British and the Americans, were particularly invited by the Cabildo to go out to

meet him; also to attend a ball and supper the following evening given by them in the mint, a most superb building. Upwards of 700 cards of invitation were issued; more than a thousand persons attended; the dance was kept up till seven the following morning. The ladies were gay, not stylish, nor are they elegant in the dance; they paint their faces, and every visible part of their body. They are not handsome, but far from being otherwise.

We had advices from the army in Concepcion, 10th instant, giving an account of an action with Sanches, who commands at Talcahuana, the sea port. It appears he had received a reinforcement of 500 men from Lima, which augmented his army to 14 or 1500 men. Our commander, Hevas, had about 1700 men, having been joined by 200, part of the 100 who went with general O'Higgins. They made a sortie with their whole force, having information of O'Higgins' advance. The result was a complete defeat of the royalists, with the loss of 168 men and three pieces of cannon.

Wheat is to be had at 75 to 100 cts. for 150 lbs. Hides \$1 25 to 1 50 each. Hemp \$3 75 to 4 50 per 100 wt.

The Lima squadron is still at Talcahuana, it is supposed for the purpose of taking the royal troops off to Peru.

Balt. Patriot.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, OCT. 11.

MEETING

OF THE "KENTUCKY SOCIETY
For the Encouragement of Domestic
Manufactures."

A stated meeting was held in town on Monday last. The President of the Society, the Chairman of the Corresponding Committee, and a number of the members, appeared in home-manufactured vestures, demonstrative, by their cheapness and elegance, of the policy, to individuals as well as to the nation, of using and fostering the fabrics of our own skill and workmanship, in preference to becoming the debtors of foreign countries for the very clothes which we wear. The society has already increased to sixty-five members; and if these should exert their influence, and adhere to the use of domestic wearing apparel, much good may be accomplished in a few years. But considering the general disposition which prevails among the professional, farming, and mechanical interests, practically to discard the exclusive use of foreign fabrics, we have no doubt that the Society will rapidly add to its numbers, and that it is the foundation of an extensive though gradual revolution in the habits and trade of our state. We are sorry to perceive the mercantile interest generally so hostile to the encouragement of domestic manufactures. The country will always require as many merchants to vend and trade in its own manufactures, as if it were to purchase only foreign goods. The mercantile profit on the former will always be more certain than on the latter. Where are there more merchants, or where is the interest of this respectable class of mankind more promoted, than in England, the greatest manufacturing country in the world? The idea is fallacious, and is the result of a want of forecast, that the merchants will be essentially injured by the general use of home manufactures. It would, therefore, be sound policy and patriotism in these gentlemen to countenance and promote the spirit, which would cultivate and cherish our internal resources for the comforts of good clothing, and render us as independent of Europe for these, as we now are for the means of subsistence.

Mr. BARRY, from the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a constitution for the government of the Society. After discussion and amendment, it was unanimously concurred in.

Mr. BARRY, from the Corresponding Committee, also made a neat report in support of the objects of the Society; which was recommended to the same committee, for revision and publication, with instructions to prepare an address to the public, soliciting their co-operation in the promotion of our designs.

ROBERT WICKLIFFE, Esq. was re-elected President of the Society; General BODLEY first Vice President; Captain B. GAINES second Vice President; JOHN NORVELL Secretary; Dr. JOSEPH BUCHANAN Vice-Secretary; W. MACBEE Treasurer; and Mr. BARRY, Mr. MACBEE, Mr. COWAN, Dr. BUCHANAN, and JOHN NORVELL, Corresponding Committee.

The Society adjourned, to meet again on the first Monday in January next; when it is hoped that every member will appear in a dress of domestic manufacture.

LAUTARO.

We have commenced the republication, from the Richmond Enquirer, of a series of articles, signed LAUTARO, addressed to Mr. Clay, on the South American contest for freedom and independence, and in relation to the part proper for the United States to take in that great cause. The subject is of the deepest interest: it is one on which this country, whether willing or not, will probably be called to act; and therefore it is expedient that the minds of the American people should be prepared, by discussion and reflection, to form an accurate decision, whenever such a decision may be pressed upon them. The articles in the Enquirer are very appropriately addressed to Mr. CLAY, who was the first in Congress, officially and boldly,

to avow a disposition to aid the South Americans, and who has ever since exhibited a lively anxiety for their success.

The failure of the enterprise of McGregor, for the liberation of Florida from the shackles of colonial vassalage, is imputed by his partisans to the bad faith of certain Americans, upon whom he had relied for supplies of men and money. We know not whether promises of this nature were held out to him by any Americans; but this we do know, that if the general embarked in so great an undertaking without more substantial resources than the mere promises of private individuals, the fact demonstrates his utter incapacity to fill with effect the part of a leader to establish the freedom and independence of any people. That he should have ventured to invade Florida with a hundred men, without the certainty of immediate reinforcements, in the expectation of prostrating the Spanish government there, and establishing and maintaining an independent one, is evidence of extreme weakness of mind. We have cordially wished him success; but every feeble, ill-digested project of the kind, is to be regretted, because it inevitable results in abortion, and shame and disgrace to the cause of the patriots are the injurious and disastrous consequences. These imbecile enterprises discourage the friends of the patriots all over the world; they cast a dark shade of doubt upon their final triumph, and confirm the fatal impression that it would be useless to aid them. The patriots should adopt and encourage none but well matured plans, with appropriate means to accomplish them.

FAMILY INFLUENCE.

A communication has been received, containing a list of twelve or thirteen members of one family and its branches, who have, without any peculiar merit, contrived to obtain offices under the general government, principally in Washington, the salaries of which amount to upwards of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS! The greater number of these persons are FEDERALISTS; and one of them, of that party, was lately provisionally appointed by Mr. Rush, and confirmed by Mr. ADAMS, as chief clerk in the state department; a most important and confidential office, the incumbent being no less than a sort of under Secretary of State, and supplying the place of Secretary in the absence of that officer. We do not publish the communication in detail, because it mentions the names of the family, and closes with some remarks, which, from their personality, would perhaps produce no good effect. It is sufficient for us, at present, to have stated the facts generally, and solemnly to protest, as we have uniformly always in other situations protested, in the name of the republican party, against the impolitic principle of appointing federalists to responsible offices under a republican administration, and particularly against the introduction of an odious system of *favoritism*, in conferring upon families, as it were, places and patronage without end, and without any talents or political merit to justify it. When we see great officers of state, who pretend, while they are themselves seeking the support of our party, to be flaming republicans, giving appointments to federalists, the enemies of the republican party, we are almost ready to conclude that the political virtue or sincerity of men in office, is but a *visionary shadow*. We hope, however, that a few of them are honest. Amidst this dereliction of principle by the incumbents of distinguished stations, it becomes the great body of sound republicans to remain steadfast in their tenets, and to compel, in a voice firm and inflexible, if they cannot otherwise obtain, a practical adherence, on the part of those whom they elect to high offices, to the professions which they have made while seeking their own elevation.

A STRANGE HISTORIAN.

Our readers will remember, that as soon as the "Life of General Jackson" reached this country, we published an extract from it, to show that justice had been done by the historian to the Kentuckians engaged, on the 8th of January, 1815, in the battle with the British, on the right bank of the Mississippi. The independent and manly ground, taken on the subject, by Mr. EATON, the principal author of the History, has, we presume, given offence to General Jackson. At all events, Mr. Eaton has thought himself called upon to write a letter to the Editors of the Reporter, in which he is not content with declaring that Gen. Jackson never did, in his presence, give an account of the conduct of the Kentucky troops, "different from that which has appeared in his official report;" a declaration which might have been correct enough; but he has, by strong implication, avowed the fallacy of his own historical account of the affair, and justified it by alleging "that the historians of every country have constantly endeavored to portray as little as possible the errors and defects of their countrymen; nor was it believed that a less license should be claimed here, especially when plausible reasons on which to rest their defence, were present." Now, really, we had supposed that the "Life of General Jackson" was an accurate statement of facts, without favour or affection—"nothing extenuated, nor ought set down in malice." We still consider the work ably written; but the extraordinary letter of Mr. Eaton tends materially to sap our faith in its credibility. If, in one page, his object was, instead of a stern narration of facts, to "excuse on fair grounds the follies" of the Kentuckians, he may have exerted, in another, his ability to "excuse the follies" of his friend General Jackson, and many other friends. The attempt of Mr. Eaton, to establish the propriety of

his own course, at the expense of the reputation for veracity of the "historians of every country," cannot, even if his assertion be true, justify himself. No consideration can excuse historical unfaithfulness; and, with due deference to Mr. Eaton's superior knowledge, we would fain hope, for the sake of truth and of mankind, that he has calumniated Tacitus, Robertson, Ramsay, and the other great historians, to whom the world has hitherto looked up, as to fountains whence they could draw the purest and truest lessons of experience and wisdom.

GAZETTE SUMMARY.

Democracy and toleration have again triumphed in Connecticut. The Hartford federal paper, the Mirror, thus bewails the result of the September elections in that state:—"It falls to our lot this day to record the success of the democratic party in this state. A majority of 40 or 50 in the house, and between 1000 and 2000 votes for their council ticket, attest their triumph!" Upon this satisfactory issue, an eastern print remarks, that the progress of republicanism and toleration in the instance of Connecticut "must be particularly gratifying to the friends of political and religious freedom. The harmony of social life had been in some measure impaired by the intolerance of the dominant party. The current of public opinion is now flowing in a different channel; and that intelligent state will soon be in perfect accordance with her sisters of the Union." In Vermont too the fall contest has eventuated in the re-election of governor Galusha, and the other republican candidates, by increased majorities.

A letter from the Secretary of State to Col. R. M. Johnson, and others from Mr. Bagot and the governor of Canada, furnish reason to believe that "few, if any, of our citizens, who were captives in the late war, yet remain with the Indians."

The premiums for the Brighton cattle show are announced in the Massachusetts papers, which are to be awarded on the 14th and 15th October. They consist of 18 for the best specimens of stock, of from 5 to 100 dollars—making an aggregate of 830 dollars; two of 40 and one of 30 dollars for agricultural experiments; one of 75, one of 50, and three of 20 dollars for inventions in agriculture; and one of 50, one of 30, and four of 20 dollars, to be awarded for the best specimens of domestic manufactures. A ploughing match is to take place at the same time; and premiums of 35 dollars and 20 dollars will be given to the two teams which perform best.

The Treasurer of Connecticut has lately received ten thousand dollars, of the claim of that state against the government of the United States. Fifty thousand dollars were received last spring. On the 13th inst. the circuit court of the United States in New-York, judge Livingston, pronounced the awful sentence of DEATH on FREDERICK JACOBSON, late master of the ship Aristides, convicted of sinking his ship at sea, for the purpose of defrauding the underwriters. The day for his execution we understand is the 6th of March next. Capt. J. it is said, received the sentence with composure, and requested as a favor of the court, "that he might not be confined in irons, that he might be executed in the dress he then wore, and that his body might not be given for dissection."

A Natchitoches letter writer suggests to the government the propriety of taking possession of the territory between the Sabine and the Rio Grande, in order to settle at once our right to that territory, and to prevent the Spaniards from investigating the Indians to molest the American settlers bordering on it. But the National Intelligencer replies, that such an occupation of that country would be a violation of our faith, pledged to Spain, to adjust the conflicting claims of the two nations by negotiation. It is hinted, too, that a negotiation may be pending, which may issue in a relinquishment of our right to territory in Texas, for East Florida, and remuneration for the Pope's spoliation on our commerce. The pope's bull, published some time ago, prohibiting the circulation of the Bible, is now stated to have been incorrectly translated, having only interdicted the circulation of such versions of that Holy Book as are not approved by the Apostolic See! We suspect that his holiness might as well have gone the whole, as they say in congress, and not permitted the Catholics to read the Bible at all, in the "vulgar tongue."

In answer to an article which is going the rounds of the newspapers, "that there is now standing in the state of Rhode Island, suitable timber sufficient to build upwards of 2000 line of battle ships," a Boston writer thinks it would be difficult to find a stick of timber, in the whole state, that would answer for one of the keel-pieces of a seventy-four.

Earl Talbot is appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland.

The Sea Serpent has returned to the neighborhood of Cape Ann; but it is not probable that he will be taken, enterprising as are the Marblehead fishermen.

An expedition of 6,000 troops from Spain, is said to have arrived at Lagaira the latter part of July. English papers to August 14, contain repeated notices of improvement in the condition of the manufacturing districts, from the great increase of employment. A paper has been published, probably a forgery, purporting to be a protest of the Empress Maria Louisa against the occupation of the French throne by the Bourbons, addressed to the Congress of Vienna. A large fleet of transports, conveyed by two frigates, were to sail from Lisbon the 28th July, for the Brazils, to carry out 4,000 troops. The capture of several

Portuguese Indianmen, by a privateer fitted out at Baltimore, occasioned great sensation at Lisbon.

COMMUNICATION.

The Rev. THOMAS CHARLTON HENRY, of Philadelphia, has accepted an invitation to become Associate Pastor of the congregation assembling in Market-street Presbyterian Church, given with the concurrence of the Rev. James M. Chord, Pastor of said Church, and the unanimous assent of the pew-holders.

THEATRE.

This Evening, October 11,
Will be performed for the last time, the elegant Comedy, called the
PROVOKED HUSBAND,
OR, A JOURNEY TO LONDON.

To conclude with an admirable Farce, called the
Irishman in London.

*For particulars see bills of the day.
The curtain hereafter will rise at 20 minutes before 7 o'clock.
Oct. 11.—11.

Lectures on Philosophy.

THE undersigned proposes to deliver during the ensuing winter, in the Transylvania University, Lexington Kentucky, two courses of Lectures: one on Natural Philosophy, Mathematical and Experimental—and one on Moral Philosophy. Should he be blessed with health, each course will embrace a collection of facts, and illustrations and applications of all to the arts of life, and to the happiness of man; equal, both in number and importance, to any thing contained in any course of the kind in the United States. Both courses will commence on the 2d Monday of November, and will be continued till the last week of March.—Eight Lectures at least, and four general examinations, will be given each week.

ROBT. H. BISHOP.

Lexington, Ky. Oct. 8, 1817.
P. S. Of 77 Students, the whole amount of the session ending this day, twenty have not, during the whole session, missed a single Recitation. Ten have not missed more than two—and except in the case of sickness, not more than five or six have missed more than six Recitations. The undersigned challenge the World to produce better scholars for the time, than the majority of the students of the Transylvania University have been, for the last four sessions.—Next Session will commence the first Monday of November.

ROBT. H. BISHOP,
E. SHARPE.

Oct. 11, 1817.—41*

Lord Byron's Dramatic Poem.

JAMES W. PALMER Bookseller and Stationer, Main-street, opposite the office of the Kentucky Insurance Co. has just received from Philadelphia and New-York, the following recent publications:

MANFRED, a Drama, by Lord Byron.

KOSTER'S TRAVELS IN BRAZIL, from 1809, to 1815.

LANGSDORFF'S VOYAGES TO JAPAN, &c.

OLIVE BRANCH—8th Edition.

Melish's New 6 Sheet Map of the United States, accompanied with a Geographical description, &c. &c. Together with many other new works.

J. W. P. has also lately received a number of articles of Stationery, consisting of Visiting Cards, Penknives, hot-pressed Letter Paper, Backgammon Boards, &c. &c.

He will shortly receive from Philadelphia, a variety of new publications. He has on hand a complete assortment of Books in every department of Literature.

Lexington, Oct. 11—31f.

HORSE MARKET.

On every Saturday Morning at 9 o'clock,

Will be a regular sale at Auction, of Horses, Cattle and other live Stock; Wagons, Carriages and Farming Utensils, &c. &c.

Persons wishing at any time to sell any of the above articles, are requested to make entry of the same with us, some days prior to, or at least before the day of sale.

A. LE GRAND & CO.

Auct'rs. & Com. Merchants.

October 11.—11f.

AUCTION.

On Wednesday next, the 15th Octo. inst.

WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE

A VALUABLE STOCK OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of an elegant assortment of new and fashionable FRENCH GOODS, which will be offered on very liberal terms. Particulars in future papers.

A. LE GRAND & CO.

Auct'rs. & Com. Merchants.

October 11.—11f.

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. FAUCHER acknowledges, with gratitude, the favors and encouragement she has received from the Ladies of Lexington and its vicinity; and informs them that she has removed from Main-street, to a Brick House on Upper-street, a short distance above Messrs. Bradford & Megowan's Auction Store, where she will continue the MILLINERY BUSINESS as formerly, with the altering and bleaching of STRAW BONNETS, in the neatest manner. She has on hand, and will constantly keep, a handsome assortment of RIBBONS, with other trimmings, of the newest Fashion, which she will furnish remarkably low. Also, CRIMPED RUFFS, CRAPE and MUSLIN, and crimping of every description, done at the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms.

Lexington, Oct. 4, 1817.—40—11f

FOUND.

A BANK NOTE, which can be obtained by the owner, upon application at the Store of THOMAS and JAMES ALEXANDER.

Lexington Oct. 11th.—11f.

AUCTION OFFICE.

Jeremiah Neave & Son,

INFORM their friends that they have connected with their COMMISSION BUSINESS, the selling of MERCHANDIZE regularly at AUCTION, when consigned to them for that purpose. Cincinnati, Oct. 11—11f.

Bear, Otter & Mink Skins

WANTED.

THE highest price in cash for prime Bear, Otter & Mink Skins; will be given by J. C. WENZEL.

1st Lexington, Oct. 11—11f.

BIRD SMITH

HAS now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of GROCERIES, which he will sell low for CASH. Wholesale or Retail, at his stand on

Jamaica Spirits, French Brandy, Irish Whiskey, Holland Gin, Old Whiskey, Madeira, Sherry, Tenneriffe, Malaga, and Claret WINES.

Teas, Coffee, Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugar, Fish, Segars, Snuff, best chewing Tobacco, Spices, West India Prunes, Raisins, Cheese, Windsor, Rose and Transparent Soap, &c. &c.

October 11, 1817.—11f.

JOHN STICKNEY,

HAS for sale at his Store, Short Street, PUTTY, in any quantity, of the best quality, at his old established price of 25 cents per lb. Also Window Glass, 2000 lb. Spanish Whiteing—a quantity of Common Whiteing at 12 1/2 cts. per lb. very suitable for whitewashing, 3,000 lb. Lampblack, Gold Leaf, Paints, Oil and Varnishes of every description—like-wise 3000 lb. Coffee, which will be sold very low—Cordials of the best quality, Brimstone, Indigo, Ghee, Allspice, Glass Bottles, Pewter &c. &c.

N. B. CASH given for FLAXSEED, TALLOW and HUGS-LARD.

October 11th, 1817.—11f.

AUCTION.

DRY GOODS,

Watches and Jewellery.

WILL be sold this MORNING, SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at Bradford and Megowan's AUCTION ROOM.

1 piece Blue Domestic Cloth

1 do. Gray do. do.

1 do. Green do. do.

6 Frock coats do.

5 Coats do.

3 Pair Pantaloon

1 piece Superfine imported Blue cloth

1 do. do. do. Black do.

1 do. Mole-skin coating

Gassinetts

1 threads, Buttons, Tapes, Ribbons, and a barrel of Coppers.

ALSO—A large and elegant assortment of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, and fine CUTLERY.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.

BRADFORD & MEGOWAN, Auct'rs.

October 11th, 1817.—11f

AUCTION.

THIS MORNING, at LE GRAND & CO'S.

AUCTION ROOMS, at 10 o'clock,

WILL BE SOLD,

A NEAT assortment of WATCHES and JEWELLERY newly imported, consisting of

English double and single cased Watches, (London and Liverpool make.)

Patent Lever fashioned do.

Hunting double cased do.

Single case cap, do.

Gold Seals, Patent Diamond Breast-Pins

Finger Rings, &c. &c.

ALSO,

DOMESTIC BROAD CLOTHE, German Looking Glasses, and a variety of BOOKS.

LE GRAND & CO.

Auct'rs. & Com. Merch'ts.

October 11.

Tammany Society.

Anniversary of the Discovery of America.

THE SONS OF TAMMANY, or Brethren of the Columbian Order, will meet at the council fire of their Great Wigwam, THIS DAY, the 11th of the month of Travelling, at the rising of the Sun, to celebrate the Anniversary of the Discovery of America.

A Long Talk will be delivered at the THEATRE, by Brother JAMES COWAN, at 12 o'clock, and a dinner provided at the Garden of CAPT JOHN FOWLER.

The citizens are invited to attend.

A prompt attendance of the members is expected, both from town and country.

By order of the Grand Sachem.

N. HANDEL S. PORTER, Sec'y.

Month of Travelling 11th, 2

Y. D. 325.

A LIST

Of Letters remaining in the Post-Office in Lexington, Ky. which if not taken out before the 1st day of January, 1818, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

A

Atchison, Hamilton

Adams, William

Allen, Hugh

Alsop, Spencer

Audubert, Mrs.

Allen, Matthew

Alexander, Zach. W.

Boshart, Jacob

Berry, Benjamin

Bird, George W.

Benning, George W.

Brooks, A. S. L. 2.

Bainbridge, Rev. A.

Boydton & Sherman,

Bates, Alvin

Baker, Ezra

Baxter, James

Brickhouse, William

Buford, Abraham 3.

Boggs, James

Baker, Elizabeth

Brown, William 2.

Benning, Mrs.

Blaisde, Robert

Baldwin, Mary

Brown, Abraham C.

Brown, J. S. 2.

Brown, George 2.

Byrne, Henry

Bradley, Daniel

Bilbo, James

Bernard, Charles M.

Banks, Simon

Buckner, Richard

Barrett, Walter M.

Blaisde, Harvey

Byne, William C.

Burns, John

Bowen, Parker

Beall, Norwine B.

Burton, William

Burton, William

Burton, William

Burton, William

Burton, William

Burton, William

Burton, William

Burton, William

Burton, William

Burton, William

Burton, William

Conaway, Peter

Cleveland, F. R.

Cannon, F. R.

Candler, A. 2

Coverdale, Richard 2.

Copeland, Robert

Coffman, James K.

Coverdill, Jacob

Coleman, Adelt

Craig, John

Collins, Willis

Clark, Thomas 2.

Cockrill, Benjamin S.

Chambers, Ezra

Clark, John

Carr, William

Carter, Jacob

Chowning, Robert

Audory John 2.

Carethers, John

Cox, Moses

Clark, Ray

Church, Robert

Campbell, Margaret

Cochran, Thomas

Cox, John F. 2.

Campbell, James M. D.

Campbell, Isabella

Carriek, Robert

Duncan, John

Downing, Margaret

Darden, Henry 3

Dubin, Elizabeth

Dorman, Charles P.

Dyer, Saml. L. jr.

Downing, John

Duncan, Stephen

Davis, William 2.

Dunlap George

Downs, Benjamin

Dickey, John

Davenport, Robert

Dickson, Ephraim

Ewing, James

Evans, Nathaniel 2.

Evans, Samuel

Evans, Charles H.

Evans John S.

Elliott John

Elliott, Jane 2.

Eddy Ephraim D. 5

Emens, William

Evans, Andrew

Ferguson, Richard Dr.

Farrow, Mr.

Ford, Isaac

Fore, Peter

Fisher, Clement

Fisher, William

Foster, William P.

Fahey, David 2.

Frederick, Ferdinand

Field & Barnum

Farrow, Joriel

Francis Evan

Graves, Frances E.

Gatewood, James

Gorn, Henry

Gibson, John

Grant, Polly D.

Gardner, Elizabeth

Graves B. L. 2.

Goodell, Wm. D.

Gibson, Hugh

Garrett, Thomas

Garratt, John

Gist, A. G.

Goodhue, Thos. St. 2.

Gillins, Lucy

Gragg, James

Graves, Joseph

Gibson, Mariah

Garrett, Thomas J.

20 Dollars Reward.
RANAWAY from the subscribers about the 20th of August, a negro man by the name of GEORGE, about 5 feet 10 inches high, yellow complexion, with large whiskers, a scar on his throat, which was occasioned by his attempting to cut it; probably he has let the hair grow over the scar to prevent its being seen; he is a plasterer by trade, and pretty handy at any thing he is put at; clothing not recollected. The above reward will be given if taken in the state, and if taken out of the state Forty Dollars, and all reasonable expenses paid if brought to us in Lexington Ky.
JAMES M'CONNELL.
Sept. 20, 1817.—4f

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Philadelphia, Aug. 19, 1817.
NOTICE.—Written proposals will be received at the Office of the Commissary General of Purchases, until the 30th of October, to furnish for the United States military service seventy thousand yards of cotton drilling, and eighty five thousand yards of cotton shirting, of domestic manufacture. Samples of the drilling and shirting, on which it is intended to found contracts for those articles, will be transmitted to any manufacturer who shall make application for them, by letter addressed to this office, with such information as may be requested. A contract will not be made with the same manufacturer, or company, for a greater number of yards than 20,000, of either shirting or drilling. Bonds with securities will be required for the due execution of all contracts; and no shirting or drilling which shall be declared by the United States Inspector to be in any respect inferior to the sample on which the contract is founded, will be received at any price. The Drilling is to be 27 and the Shirting 32 inches wide.
CALENDER IRVINE,
Commissary General of Purchases.

The Editors of papers who publish the laws of the United States at Boston, Middletown, Conn. Providence, R. I. New York City, Albany, Trenton, N. J. Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del. Baltimore, Lexington, Ky. and Cincinnati, Ohio, are requested to give the above an insertion once a week for six weeks, and transmit their accounts to the Commissary General at Philadelphia.
September 6, 1817.—6t

Important notice to the Ladies.
THE LEXINGTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY are desirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen and Cotton Rags, which are necessary to enable them to manufacture the important article of fine Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and might be avoided, if the patriotism or economy of the Ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt the customs of the Ladies in the eastern states, viz.—To keep a Rag-Bag, which is usually hung up in a place convenient for the purpose, and in which are deposited the rags that almost daily appear in every large family. At the end of the year your rag bags, thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum for pin-money, and greatly aid the important manufacturing of your state.
Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached Linen or Cotton Rags; and a price in proportion for coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp.
Apply at the Lexington Manufactory, or to
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 4f—tf

Lexington Steam Mill.
THE first LEXINGTON STEAM MILL is now in complete operation. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of ROBERT HUSTON & CO. A constant supply of Flour of the best quality, Shorts, Bran and Corn Meal, may be had at the Mill, at the customary prices. The Company continue to purchase Wheat and Corn, for which the market price will be given. They also want a quantity of Stoves, Hoop Poles, &c. for Whiskey and Flour Barrels, and other Cooper stuff, for which they will give a liberal price. They have for sale, an Extensive Machinery for carding and spinning Cotton, of an excellent quality; for terms apply at the mill to JOHN H. MORTON, or THOMAS BODLEY.
ROBERT HUSTON & CO.
Lexington, July 19.—4f

FOR SALE.
On accommodating terms, the following property:
1 LOT on Main street, fronting 33 feet, with a log house thereon, opposite the Brewery.
1 LOT fronting on Short street continued, 42 1/2 feet, with a brick stable thereon.
1 LOT unimproved, fronting 40 feet on Main Cross street, 66 feet from Second st.
1 LOT fronting 33 feet on Short street, opposite Mrs. Parker's, with two log houses thereon.
1 LOT adjoining Dr. McCall's, fronting 50 feet on Main Cross street, with a new two-story Brick House thereon.
1 LOT adjoining the above, fronting 43 1/2 feet on Main Cross street, running back to an alley.
5 PASTURE LOTS, containing 5 1/2 acres, enclosed with posts and rails, adjoining Oliver Keen's Pond Lot, and opposite the late residence of W. T. Barry.
1 Small BRICK HOUSE and LOT, fronting on Mill street 22 feet.
W. S. DALLAM.
Jul 19, 1817.—4f

J. C. WENZEL,
HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM LONDON, A NEW ASSORTMENT OF
PIANO FORTES,
ORNAMENTED AND OF THE NEWEST FASHIONS, of superior tone and workmanship, which will be sold at the New-York and Philadelphia prices, with only the additional charges of transportation.
He has also for sale, some Piano Fortes manufactured by the best workmen in Philadelphia; and has just received from Boston and Philadelphia, an elegant assortment of MUSIC.
Also, a variety of FLUTES, with one, six, or eight keys—CHAMBER ORGANS, CLARINETTS, VIOLINS, and other musical instruments, &c. &c.
He has on hand likewise, a large quantity of MAHOAGANY VENEERING, of the best Jamaica wood, for cabinet-makers, and VENEERING SAWS.
Lexington, Sept. 13.—4f

For Sale or Exchange.
\$1750 worth of CARPENTER'S WORK, which will be either sold for Cash, on a Credit—or will be exchanged for Whiskey or Tobacco.
July 19, 1817.—4f
E. S. TODD.

TOBACCO.
1000 blnds. wanted. Enquire of
J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

BRADFORD & WILSON,
BOOK BINDERS,
HAVE removed their Shop to the new framed house on Upper-street, opposite to Colonel Morrison's, and adjoining the Auction Room; where they intend carrying on the above business extensively, and in all its variety. Banks, Merchants, Clerks and others, can be supplied with Books, ruled to any pattern, and bound either with plain or with patent iron backs, Russia bands or butts, executed in superior style and on the shortest notice.
Lexington, July 12.—4f

FOR SALE. 72 1/2 acres of FIRST RATE LAND, 42 acres cleared; situated one mile west of Lexington. Possession, if sold, can be given immediately; and if not sold, it will be rented about the middle of February. Apply to me on Water-street, Lexington.
Dec. 14. 51—tf
WM. TOD.

IRON WORKS.
THE RED-RIVER IRON WORKS, are now in full blast; great alterations having been made for the better in the FURNACE, and she is now making metal of a superior quality. The FORGE is entirely new, and in high operation, making BAR IRON equal, if not greatly superior to Dorsey or any other imported iron. Any orders left with Mr. Macbean, at my Iron Store in Lexington, will be executed with neatness and dispatch, having employed the best workmen the country can afford. The IRON STORE at Lexington, will be constantly supplied with IRON and CASTINGS, for the convenience of merchants, mechanics and farmers. Patterns left there will meet a speedy conveyance to the works.
THOMAS DEYE OWINGS.
Lexington, December 21 1815. 53—tf

Partnership Dissolved.
THE partnership of Ashton, Beach & Neill, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those having demands on the firm, are requested to apply to Ashton & Beach for the same. All indebted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton & Beach, who are authorized to receive the same.
R. ASHTON,
JOSEPH BEACH,
HUGH NEILLE.
Lexington, March 24, 1816. 10—

The Coach Making Business.
In all its various branches, is still carried on at the old stand by Ashton & Beach, where carriages, gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.
SILVER PLATING—DAVID A. SAYRE, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he will continue to carry on the Silver Plating Business in all its branches, at the old stand next door above the Kentucky Gazette office, and opposite Barton & Craig's Store, Main-street, Lexington. He returns his sincere thanks for past patronage, and hopes by his strict attention to business to merit its continuance.—He has and intends keeping on hand, an elegant assortment of Plated Bridles, Bits, Stirrup Irons, Carriage & Harness Mountings, &c. which he will sell wholesale or retail, much lower than has ever been sold in the western country. He solicits Merchants and Saddlers to give him a call.—All orders will be punctually attended to, and supplied at the Philadelphia prices.
June 28.—4f

THE WESTERN Piano Forte Manufactory.
Jordan's Row, next door to the Reporter Printing Office.
T. L. RYNDON,
MANUFACTURER OF PIANO FORTES, (many years in London, and five years in Philadelphia) respectfully informs Ladies and Gentlemen of the Western Country, that he has removed to Lexington, where he manufactures Piano Fortes, which, for goodness, beauty and price combined, cannot be equalled from any source; on the truth of which assertion, and on that only, T. L. R. presumes to ask that patronage from a discerning public, for which he is solicitous, and hopes when it is found that his Pianos (on the result of long experience) are preferable to others of American make, and no deceiver—and equal to the best imported—made of better materials—and the climate better—and 20 per cent. cheaper—that he will meet that encouragement that skill, liberality and industry may reasonably hope for from a liberal public; which will at all times be gratefully received by their most obedient servant.
December 27, 1816.—52—tf

STILLS FOR SALE.—The subscriber has on hand stills of different sizes and of the best quality, which he will sell low for cash. He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of Copper, which enables him to furnish STILLS & BOILERS, of any size, at the shortest notice.—He also continues to carry on the TANNING BUSINESS, as usual.
Two or three Journeymen Tanners would be employed, to whom the highest wages will be given.
M. FISHEL.
Lexington, Oct. 1, 1816. 7—f



Frederici & Haller, Tailors,
BEG leave to inform the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that they have removed their Shop from Short street to Mill street, into the house formerly occupied by Joseph Vance, next door to Wm. Z. Sadler's, where they are now ready to do work for any person who may favour them with their custom, and hope by paying particular attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.—They return their most sincere thanks to their former customers for their liberal encouragement, and hope they will continue to encourage them; there are also three or four boys wanted as apprentices to the above business. Boys will have an opportunity of getting good bargains by applying immediately.
Lex. Sept. 6, 1817.—4f

NEW GOODS.
THE Subscribers have just received, and are now opening, a large and extensive Assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
which they offer for sale either by Wholesale or Retail, at a small advance for Cash.
TILFORD, TROTTER & Co.
P. S. Among other articles they have CARPETING for Rooms, Passages, &c.
Also, a consignment of GOLD and SILVER PATENT LEVER WATCHES, for sale at Philadelphia prices.
January 1, 1817.—128—4f

THE CELEBRATED BULL,
RAISED by Mr. SMITH, who obtained a Silver Cup at two annual exhibitions of cattle under the direction of the Agricultural Society, is at my farm near Lexington, for the convenience of those who wish to improve their breed of cattle. Five Dollars is the price; good pasturage on moderate terms.
This Bull excels in beauty and size any animal of his kind in the state; his calves selling from 30 to 50 dollars from common cows, and from blooded cows as high as 250 dollars. I have not heard of a single one of an inferior description—all are greatly superior to those by other bulls.
JOHN FOWLER.
Lexington, July 26, 1817.—4f

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 9, 1817.
THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
THAT separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the 31st day of October next, inclusive, for the supply of all the rations that may be required for the use of the troops of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1818, inclusive, until the 1st day of June, 1819, within the states, territories and districts, following, viz.
1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Green-bay, Fort Wayne, Chicago and their immediate vicinities, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the upper Lakes, and the state of Ohio, and on, or adjacent to the waters of Lake Michigan.
2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.
3d. At St. Louis, Fort Harrison, Fort Clarke, Fort Armstrong, Fort Crawford, Fort Osage, or Fort Clark on the Missouri river; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Indiana, and the territories of Illinois and Missouri.
4th. At Fort Montgomery, Fort Crawford, Mobile, Fort St. Philip, New-Orleans, Baton Rouge and Fort Claiborne; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Louisiana, and the Mississippi territory, the state of Louisiana and their vicinities, north of the Gulf of Mexico.
5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the District of Maine and State of New-Hampshire.
6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Massachusetts.
7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Connecticut and Rhode-Island.
8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-York, north of the Highlands, and within the state of Vermont.
9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of New-York, south of the Highlands, including West-Point, and within the state of New-Jersey.
10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Pennsylvania.
11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Delaware and Maryland, and the district of Columbia.
12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Virginia.
13th. At any place or places where troops are, or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of North-Carolina.
14th. At any place or places where troops are, or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of South-Carolina.
15th. At Tybee Barrack, Fort Hawkins and Fort Scott; and at any other place of places where troops are, or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Georgia, including that part of the Creeks' land lying within the territorial limits of said state.
A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rates of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap and one pound and one half of candles to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration must be particularly mentioned in the proposals, but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities that there shall, at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every one of the commandants of fortified places, or posts, to call for, at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time, in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions, in advance, as in the discretion of the commander shall be deemed proper.
It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of insuring the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States, at the price of the article captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the depositions of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstance of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.
The privilege is reserved to the United States, of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been, or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed.
GEO. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary of War.

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ELISHA J. WINTER,
THOS. H. PINDELL.
Lexington, July 26, 1817.

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Lexington, July 26, 1817.

DANIEL BRADFORD & ROBERT MEGOWAN, having connected themselves in the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, only, under the firm of
BRADFORD & MEGOWAN,
Will punctually attend to the disposal of any articles entrusted to their care, and transact Commission business generally. Their Store is kept at the corner of Short & Upper streets, in the red frame house, next door above Col. James Morrison's.
Lexington, April 10.—4f

CARDING & FULLING.
AT ROYLE'S FACTORY on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington.—WOOL carded at 6d per pound. Also, FULLING and FINISHING CLOTHS, LINSEYS, &c. in the best manner, at all times, having water of the year round. FOR SALE, a quantity of very strong coarse Sattinets, very suitable for Negroes clothing, and some Woollens.
THOMAS ROYLE.
Aug. 15, 1816.—34—f

OLYMPIAN SPRINGS.—This admired Watering Place is now elegantly furnished for the season, and ready for the reception of genteel visitors.
Every exertion will be made for the accommodation of the guests, by Mr. George Coleman and family.
June 28, 1817.—4f

Partnership Dissolved.
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ELISHA J. WINTER,
THOS. H. PINDELL.
Lexington, July 26, 1817.

JUST PUBLISHED.
AND FOR SALE at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, and at J. W. PALMER'S Book Store, by the gross, dozen, or single copy,
Bradford's Kentucky Almanac.
FOR THE YEAR 1818.
Lexington, Aug. 9, 1817. 4f

WANTED.
ONE or two APPRENTICES to the Printing Business. None but such as have a tolerably good English education at least, with correct moral characters, will be taken. Apply at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.
July 26—
J. NORVELL & CO.

NEW GOODS.—Cheapside.
WILLIAM R. MORTON & Co. have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at the uppermost house on Cheapside, a general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, consisting of Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, China, Glass & Queens Ware, and Groceries, all of which they pledge themselves to sell as cheap as any Goods that have ever been brought to this market.
Lexington, April 22.—17—f

BEAR & OTTER SKINS
WANTED.
SAML & GEO. TROTTER & CO. offer the highest price in cash for prime Bear and Otter Skins; delivered at their Warehouse.
Lexington, Dec. 18, 1816.

JUST OPENED
At Thomas E. Boswell & Co's
Store on Short-street, opposite the market, A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
MERCHANDIZE,
Among which, are a few pieces of SHEPPARD'S Super. CLOTHS, SUPERFINE CASSIMERES, BRUSSELS & SCOTCH CARPETING, BOMBASTES, assorted, LADIES CHIP & STRAW HATS, Of elegant quality and latest fashions, which they offer for sale at a small advance on the Philadelphia auction prices.
THEY HAVE ALSO ON HAND, A few Casks of SHERRY WINE, IMPERIAL, GUNPOWDER & TEAS.
They expect in a few days an elegant assortment of Ladies' fashionable Shoes.
23d August.—4f

MERCHANDIZE.
AN INVOICE of \$15,000 assorted GOODS, well selected, on consignment, for sale, Apply to TILFORD, TROTTER & CO.
August 2, 1817.—4f

AN HAWA SALT.—by the barrel, large stock of Wool, the proprietors do not wish to receive more at present, but will want all they can obtain in a few months, for which they will give the highest prices paid in any part of America. They will, however, at all times exchange the goods of their manufactory for Wool or Rags. Persons desirous of selling stock or purchasing or ordering goods, will please apply at said factory, or to J. C. & M. D. RICHARDSON, or J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
August 27, 1816. 36—

ENTERTAINMENT.
“Don't give up the Ship.”
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still keeps a house of entertainment, at his old stand on Short-street, between Limestone-st. and the court-house, where he hopes by his attention, to merit a continuation of the support that has been so liberally given to the house, particularly by travellers and others.
JABEZ VIGUS.
Lexington, Feb. 14, 1817. 4f

INDIAN QUEEN TAVERN.
BENJAMIN LANPHEAR, formerly keeper of the Boston Coffee-House, has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public, that he has opened that large and elegant house built by Patterson Bain, Esq. on the corner of Main-cross and Short streets, in Lexington, Kentucky, where he intends devoting his whole attention to accommodate and please those who shall honour him with their custom.
Lexington, 1st January, 1817. 1—4f

DOCTOR ROSS
WILL practise MEDICINE & SURGERY in Lexington and vicinity: his shop is on Short-street, between Lanphear's and Wickliffe's taverns, opposite Oliver Keen, and Esq's, where he may be always found except when on professional business.
He will vaccinate all who may wish it at his shop, and the poor at their houses, gratis.
July 12.—4f

NOTICE.
I WILL practise law in the Circuit and County Courts of Bath, Montgomery, Floyd and Greecup—I reside in Mount Sterling.
LEXI LUTHER TODD.
Lexington, Aug. 16.—13t

S. H. WOODSON,
HAS removed to Lexington with an intention to devote himself to the practice of Law. His office is kept in a front room of the brick building opposite Capt. Postlethwait's Inn.
4—f
January 6, 1817.

WOOD WANTED.
Wanted a large quantity of
GOOD SOUND WOOD,
FOR which the highest price will be given in CASH, delivered at the LEXINGTON WOOLLEN FACTORY.
August 30.—4f

FOR SALE.
A FIVE ACRE LOT,
ON which there is a new Brick house, situated between James Haggins, Esq. and the house formerly occupied by Mr. John L. Martin; the terms will be one half in hand, the balance in one and two years. It is thought unnecessary to give a description of the convenience and utility of this property, as persons wishing to purchase would wish to view it, which they may do upon application to Dr. Thomas F. Ross, or the subscriber.
WILLIAM ROSS.
September 13.—4f

CASH—for Barley.
THE subscribers being about to commence A BREWERY in this place, offer the highest price for BARLEY of a good quality. They will enter into engagements for next year's crop. Enquire at the store of ELISHA WARFIELD, Esq. GEORGE WOOD & Co.
Lexington, Aug. 16.—9w

FOR SALE.
At the Lexington Warehouse, JAMAICA SPIRITS, 5th proof, TANNER'S OIL, HAVANNA SUGAR, ALSPICE, WROUGHT IRON SPIKES, TRACE CHAINS, &c.
The above articles will be sold cheap for Cash.
Sept. 20, 1817.—4f
JOHN BRADFORD.

TO FULLERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF WOOLLEN CLOTH.
YOU now have the opportunity of supplying yourselves with DEWE'S PATENT MACHINES, for shaving broad and narrow cloths. The Shears of these Machines are one twisted and one straight blade with cast-steel edges warranted, also warranted and defended to purchasers. Those that are in want of these machines, can be supplied by directing a line to the subscriber, or calling on him at C. Wickliffe's tavern, Lexington, where all orders will be punctually attended to, and the machines put in operation at their factories or mills.
JENKS BROWN, Agent.
September 6.—8t

FOR SALE.
At the Lexington Warehouse, JAMAICA SPIRITS, 5th proof, TANNER'S OIL, HAVANNA SUGAR, ALSPICE, WROUGHT IRON SPIKES, TRACE CHAINS, &c.
The above articles will be sold cheap for Cash.
Sept. 20, 1817.—4f
JOHN BRADFORD.

PROPOSAL
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, A WORK ENTITLED
Dialogues Pleasant and Interesting, Upon the all-important subject in Church Government, What are the Legitimate Terms of Admission to Visible Church Communion?
BY ADAM RANKIN,
Pastor of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church in Lexington, Kentucky.

IT is agreed, that communion presupposes union; and that, in every association, signals are essential to union and communion; and that invisible union is essential to divine communion. But the question is, Whether invisible union alone entitles to visible sacramental communion? This is affirmed on one side, and denied by the other, who maintains that professional union is essential to sacramental communion.
SCENE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
PERSONS OF THE DIALOGUE IN PART FIRST.
A Professor of Theology;
His Son;
A Dutch Female;
Cora, the Professor's wife, and
Adult Sons and Daughters;
A Doctor of Divinity, and
The Joint Session of both the Doctors.
SCENE IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.
PERSONS OF THE DIALOGUE IN PART SECOND.
The Professor of Theology, and
A Young Man, an elder in his Session, and
His Student, now on trial for holy office.
These debate the above point before the Grand Sanhedrim; 1st. From Scripture; 2d. From facts in the primitive Christian Church; 3d. In the times of reformation; 4th. From what to this.

SCENE CONTINUED.
Part 3d. Objections continued; Part 4th. The consequences of Sectarian and Anti-Sectarian communion in relation to a particular church; to the church at large, and the surrounding world.
The Sanhedrim is an august assembly of divines and ruling elders, the collected wisdom of the age.
The President, the judge and moderator; for he acts in each as occasion requires, with the utmost propriety and comely majesty, supports order, and conducts the debate.
The Professor is a thorough-bred divine, second to none in pulpit eloquence, long a professor of theology with great eclat; but whether from nature or habit contracted in his office, is somewhat overbearing.
His antagonist, named William, is a youth of handsome abilities, natural and acquired; in modesty pays due respect to his minister, professor and antagonist; but to no man will sacrifice his zeal for truth.
From the relation between the two there was unbounded confidence; all liberties given and taken which might enable each party to do justice to the subject and amuse the assembly with words of witty invention, without fear of offence, by which their dialogues merited the name of “pleasant and interesting.”

CONDITIONS.
The work will be printed in the form of an octavo volume of about 300 pages, on fine paper, neatly bound and lettered.
The price to subscribers, this bound, will be \$2 50 a copy; two dollars printed on fine paper and bound in boards; or \$1 50 on coarse paper, in boards.
The patrons and especially the printers, who will interest themselves in this work, shall be acknowledged at least with the common title.
The author intends to publish a list of the subscribers' names, titles and places of abode.
When 500 copies are subscribed, the work shall go to press.
The public's humble Servant,
A. RANKIN.
Lexington, Sept. 20, 1817.—4f

A CARD.
JOHN DARRAC, (Professor of Dancing.) RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he will re-open his DANCING SCHOOL at his own Ball Room on FRIDAY the 10th of October next, where he will teach his pupils the most modern and fashionable art of DANCING in all its various branches, with new and fashionable Cotillions.
Persons desirous of being instructed are requested to make immediate application to John Darrac, or at Mr. M. Giron's Confectionary Store, Mill street.
Days of Tuition, Fridays and Saturdays every week from 9 to 12 in the morning, and 3 to 6 in the evening. Number of lessons as usual.
An evening School will be opened for gentlemen as soon as a sufficient number of pupils are obtained.
Lex. Sept. 13.—6t

DISSOLVED.
THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Alexander Cranston, Andrew Alexander, J. P. Schatzell and John Woodward, trading under the firm of J. P. Schatzell and Co. is dissolved by consent of parties.
NOTICE
IS THEREFORE HEREBY GIVEN, that the business of said concern will be closed by the subscriber, who requests those that stand indebted thereto, to come forward and settle their accounts respectively. And to whom those who also please to apply to whom the firm stands indebted.
J. P. SCHATZELL.
Lexington Sept. 27.—4f

PUBLIC SALE.
ON WEDNESDAY 22d Oct. NEXT, I SHALL sell to the highest bidder at twelve months credit, all my stock of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, KITCHEN FURNITURE, and FARMING UTENSILS, consisting of BROOD MARES, WORK HORSES, MILCH COWS, BEEF STEERS, WORK OXEN, and a large stock of IMPROVED YOUNG CATTLE, FAT HOGS, and YOUNG HOGS, &c. Bond with approved security will be required for all sums above five dollars, and all sums under, cash in hand. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day until all be sold, where due attendance will be given by me,
JOHN MASON, Sen.
Fayette county, Sept. 27.—3t

FOR CASH.
Will be given for NEW FEATHERS, and COARSE HORSE HAIR & COWS TAILS, at the Auction and Commission Store of
A. LEGRAND & CO.
Lexington, Sept. 13.—4f

ESTRAYS.
TAKEN up by John Pritchett, living 4 miles west of Nicholasville, one dark chestnut mare, about 11 years old, not shod, branded with J D on the near jaw, about 14 hands high, had on a small bell; appraised to \$20, Jessamine county, May 19, 1817.
JOHN DOWNING, J. P. & C.
Sept. 20.—3t